

APPRAISAL SYSTEM IN NEWS ITEM

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ABSTRACT

This thesis relates to appraisal system in news item. It is aimed at describing evaluative language used by journalists. Two news items from the different source exposing the same topic, that is, the world's reaction on Hashimoto's comments dealing with the justification of sex slavery practice by Japanese soldiers in World War II, are analysed based on attitude, amplification and source aspects. It is qualitative research. The method of collecting data applied is non-participant observation since the researcher is not involved in producing utterances being studied. Referential identity method is applied in analyzing. The result shows that negative attitude and amplification are dominant. In addition, the assessments in source aspect are predominated by that of from other than the journalists. Moreover, the modality coming from other than the journalists they are careful in giving additional voice. On the contrary, the presence of concession indicates additional voice of the journalists.

Key words: *Systemic Functional Grammar, appraisal system, news item*

1. Introduction

One of the concerns in media discourse study, especially written discourse, recently according to Renkema (2004:266) is to find out how it decides what news is and to cover the existence of objectivity in journalism. This objective is based on the fact that when a journalist is interviewing, he/she is positioning himself/herself as a listener and then is using his/her background knowledge to rewrite the news (Renkema, 2004:266). So, it is not surprising when researchers mention that all news is derived from views (Renkema, 2004:266).

News item is a text that is expected to be objective in that its nature is providing accurate information to its readers. On the other hand, news item is also a discourse which according to Renkema (2004:266)

representing symptoms of the sender; And text is reproduced from human's interpretation. It strengthens the assumption that journalists contribute their views into the news they write. Moreover, a journalist may be close to objectivity but he/she cannot be neutral (Renkema, 2004:266).

Appraisal system is thought suitable for the analysis since it deals with interpersonal meaning, which is related to how we encode meanings of attitudes, interaction and relationships. By applying this theory, the writer intends to explore attitude in news item so that the writer knows the evaluation in news item. Martin and Rose's statement is parallel with Butt's (2000:120) in that he says that by deciding certain lexicogrammatical patterns, speakers are able to position their audience through appraisal systems.

The widespread news about Hashimoto's controversial remarks becoming the headline in many news reports in May 2013 attracts the writer to expose the attitude of the journalists. Hashimoto, Osaka mayor, made a statement that the use of the comfort women's service by Japanese soldier during World War II was tolerable. This case constantly drew mass media's attention to write about Hashimoto's case with their various style of explanation, such as ca.reuters.com and news.nationalpost.com. News items from both news sites will be analysed to compare its use of appraisal system, which is a field in Systemic Functional Linguistics. The purpose is to understand how different media evaluate the same topic.

The news items taken from both news sites only focus on the same topic, that is, Major Hashimoto's comment. The present study is aimed at these following purposes, i.e. identifying appraisal system, finding its types and interpreting the finding of its use.

Some research has been conducted contributing analysis of appraisal system. Afniawati (2008) focuses her research on examining clauses conveying appraisal items of three subtitles representing introduction, middle and ending of a memoir "A Man Named Dave" written by Dave Pelzer. The result shows that attitudes found in three chapters show that Dave forgives his mother, which is proven by the change of attitude from negative into positive.

Nadia Widya (2011) investigates the appraisal system in "Journal Food" column in TRAVEL+LEISURE magazine September 2011. She analyses clauses in the columns conveying three aspects of appraisal system to find how the column writers express their message. The research reveals that positive attitude can build up the readers' enthusiasm.

Studies concerning appraisal system involving printed media also conducted by Suherman (2008). In his thesis, he compares the use of appraisal system in criminal news in Suara Merdeka (a credible daily newspaper in Central Java) and Meteor (an alternative newspaper in Central Java). The result shows that ideological differences between the two newspapers influence the authors' way to serve contents.

The research slightly resembles to recent study in that both studies focus on comparing two newspapers with same topic. On the contrary, the difference comes from the additional analyses added by previous researcher i.e. code mixing and euphemism. The additional analyses are added to encounter the characteristic of the data e.g. Meteor is prone to possess code mixing as the distribution includes Central Java and Yogyakarta Province which are Javanese language speaking majority. Furthermore, the present study doesn't involve analyses on newspaper's ideology.

Ideology, especially in magazine columns also becomes the topic of the study done by Valentina Widya (2008) in that she analyses appraisal system on "Punk-Zine" columns (a magazine for punk music fan). The presence of the negative aspects in each appraisal item shows expression of criticizing pro-government persons and institution and ideology of freedom to speak and to act. The dominant finding of monogloss clauses indicating the assessments come from members of punk communities proves that they are prone to express their opinion in a closed-forum medium. It is because a closed-forum medium is considerably more comfortable. The research is the same as Suherman's due to the same concern, that is, ideology.

Rizka Andriani (2012) analyses attitudes in "TEXT YOUR SAY" column in The Jakarta Post daily newspaper. She focuses on how readers express their

feelings and assessment toward certain topics. The findings show that the readers don't always express their feelings. The evaluations focus on rather giving comments and assessment. This research is distinctive with the present study in that the present study emphasizes on how appraisal system reveals how the same news topic expressed differently by two newspapers.

Study dealing with appraisal related to electronic media has been conducted by Anna Maria in her study (2013). This is a study case on "Bermuda Triangle Exposed" on Discovery Channel trying to reveal the involvement of the narrator in expressing negotiation to emphasize intention and purpose. In analysing, she includes mood system and mainly focuses on one type of appraisal system e.g. attitude. The analysis on mood system marks the difference between the previous research and the present study. In addition, the present study puts the three types of appraisal into account.

The present study tries to complete the analyses on appraisal system by comparing two newspapers with the same topic (Hashimoto's comment toward prostitution) to uncover the way of different newspapers express their evaluation. The study has some similarities and differences with previous researches.

The research applies written text as the data which allow the researcher not to get involved in field activities. Furthermore, the research is classified into qualitative research since it focuses on explanatory analyses on the comparison of types of appraisal found from two news item articles posted on *news.nationalpost.com* and *ca.reuters.com* about Major Hashimoto's comments. The focus, which tries to answer the question how makes it qualitative, is described by Arikunto in Afniawati (2008:2006) as a research emphasizing on answering question how phenomena happen. On the other hand, the method used to present the result is

descriptive as it tries to give pictures of what can be interpret from the findings.

Population in this research is all clauses in both news sites i.e *news.nationalpost.com* entitled "Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives censure motion" and *ca.reuters.com* entitled "U.S. slams Japanese mayor's sex-slave comments as 'offensive'". The population contains 40 clauses derived from both news items (26 clauses from *news.nationalpost.com* and 14 clauses from *ca.reuters.com*). The clauses from both news items are examined and classified to find out which match the appraisal category. Based on the examination and classification, there are 94 data in the form of clauses, phrases and words conveying appraisal values.

Purposive sampling technique is applied since only clauses containing appraisal values are applied as data. The writer applies total sampling technique in this research. It means all the data population has roles as samples. Data is in the form of clauses, phrase and words found in both articles identified containing appraisal value. On the other hand, the unit of analysis is clause since clauses help the analysis of phrase and words in the larger context. In addition, here are 94 data in the form of words, phrases and clauses conveying appraisal values gained from the classification and examination of the clauses from both news items.

Based on the research corpus which is written text from news site of *news.nationalpost.com* and *ca.reuters.com*, the research is classified into library research. The data is collected through documentation in which the writer collects the text from internet then documenting it. The writer applies SBLC technique (non participant observation) by Sudaryanto (1993:134) when collecting data from internet. When documenting it note taking and file compiling are applied.

Collecting data is started by typing keyword i.e the news topic that attracts the writer. This step puts the writer at ease in which news item with similar topic mostly appears simultaneously. Next, she chooses two news items from different source. The objects are recorded to identify the clause containing appraisal items. Those selected clauses will be the object of analyses.

The method of analysing data applied is referential identity method by Sudaryanto. In referential identity method, the tool of determination is realities referred by language or referent (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). Application of this method is continued by *teknik pilah unsur penentu* (determination constituents cutting technique). In this technique, the researcher's mental capacity of determining plays an important role (Sudaryanto, 1993:21). By applying this technique, I can show that the clauses analysed according to their correspondence with the characteristic of appraisal system types in order to classify them into the appropriate type.

The writer's ways in data analysis are as follows: observing, classifying and interpreting to identify the similarity and the difference between both texts. Analyses begin with observing and underlining clauses assumed containing appraisal values. The underlined clauses are then classified into certain appraisal types based on their degree of correspondence with characteristic of certain appraisal type.

Informal and formal techniques are applied in presenting the result of the analyses. Informal technique is the way compiling writing using casual words although with its technical terminology. On the other hand, formal technique is that one with the use of signs and symbols (Sudaryanto, 1993:145).

2. Literature review

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Martin and Rose (2003:3) discuss the significance of SFL within the model of language in social context. They try to make it simple by creating a tool for discourse analysis as SFL is viewed as an 'extravagant' theory. As proposed by Martin and Rose (2003:3) actually its extravagance characteristic is a solution for the complexities it defines, while 'the basic principles for managing it are relatively simple'.

It is stated by Martin and Rose (2003:3) that the basic principles consist of two perspectives i.e. levels of language and metafunctions. Language has three levels which places language as grammars, language as discourse and language as social context. Meanwhile, general functions of language in social contexts (metafunctions), are divided into three as well i.e. enacting social relationship, representing experience, organizing discourse as meaningful text (2003:3).

It is supported by Halliday (2004:29) that these meanings provide people the way expressing their experience (ideational), showing their role in social relationship (interpersonal) and describing how those meanings are constructed (textual). The functions of meaning above are realised in a system called 'metafunction' (Halliday, 2004:29).

As stated by Halliday (2004:29) the term 'metafunction' is applied instead of 'function' because the term 'function' rather refers to aims of using language and how to do it. It can be simply said that 'function' doesn't involve examining deeply through the language itself. The links within the whole theory can be drawn by 'metafunction' (Halliday, 2004:29).

When language function deals with how it represents human experience as meaning is a transformation of any parts in language, it is called experiential and logical (Halliday, 2004:29). Representing

human experience occurs simultaneously with how people play their personal and social relationship. This function position 'language as an action' and is called 'interpersonal' (Halliday, 2004:29). While the first and second function relates to the use of language, the third function is a function dealing with how or the process of the previous functions occur in a text. The function that is called as 'textual' has significance in the 'construction of text' (Halliday, 2004:29).

Textual analysis grounded in SFL framework has been employed to examine contemporary news writings, but some researchers think that it's not enough to be a base to explain in detail their interpersonal distinction style (White, 1998:4). This stimulates some researchers involved in literacy-related research for the 'Write It Right' project of the Australian Federal Government's Disadvantaged Schools Program to develop in advance a theory of SFL being able in covering the purpose of mapping the stance in assessment of how people behave, constitution, 'status of objects of entities' (White, 1998:4). They are Iedema, Feez, White, Christie and Martin. The research produces results in the distribution of attitude evaluation into three dimensions called 'judgement', 'appreciation' and 'affect' (White, 1998:4).

2.2 Appraisal System

Appraisal basic system contains attitude, amplification and source (Martin & Rose, 2003:25). It concerns with the exchange of social relationship when it comes with the way of appraising, how gradable it is and from who are the evaluations are coming. It makes appraisal a domain in metafunction i.e the interpersonal meaning since according to White (2003:4) its resources establish the meaning of 'social roles, relationships and attitudes of the interlocutors'.

The remark is supported by Butt's explanation (2000:120). He says that by deciding certain lexicogrammatical patterns, speakers are able to position their audience through appraisal systems. Leeuwen (2008:45) also gives a picture about appraisal in which he states that when evaluating "social actors", appraisal system is used. They are evaluated as "good or bad, loved or hated, admired and pitied."

Martin and Rose (2003: 33) describes that appraisal types are separated into three, that is, dealing with the evaluation itself (attitude), dealing with the gradation or strength of the evaluation (amplification) and dealing with from who the evaluation is coming from (source). Attitude deals with evaluation of feeling (affect), human's character and behavior (judgment) and things (appreciation). Each of subsystem in attitude can be positive or negative, direct or implied. The graduation of evaluation consists of two, i.e. force and focus whereas the source is compiled from projection, modality and concession.

Halliday in Martin and Rose (2003:58) distincts affect into three areas, that is, affect as quality, process and comments. Whereas, judgments tend to be aimed at giving attention on 'what should and should not' be done in the context of proposal (Martin & Rose, 2003:62). Two principal groups compiling judgement are social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem (personal judgment) doesn't involve legal implications which means the actor will not be considered as sinful or criminally guilty (White, 1998:34). In contrast, social sanction allows the actors to be judged as either sinful or criminal due to its inclusion in legal matter. In addition, White (1998:35) in which he defines direct judgement as 'inscribed' and implied judgement as 'token'. The token is usually started by ideational meaning which seems neutral and lack of cultural capacity to arise evaluation (White, 1998:36). The token will be interpreted by the readers

based on their 'cultural and ideological positioning' (White, 1998:36).

Appreciation spreads the evaluation on many kinds of things such as TV shows, film, books, CDs, paintings, public buildings, play, recitals, nature, relationship, quality of life etc (Martin & Rose, 2003: 33). It means the range of the evaluations involves abstract and real things. Martin and Rose (2003:35) also point that there are some examples of attitude which can be analysed under either character judgement or thing appreciation. For the reason above, sensitivity in examining context with attention into co-text is greater value to concern in analysing appraisal rather than analysing item by item (Martin & Rose, 35-36).

Amplification is also called 'amplifying attitude' in that attitude is the object being assessed. Moreover, amplification is called 'graduation' as well since it deals with the strength of feeling toward someone or something (Martin & Rose, 2003:37). The strength refers to the measurement from extremely high into very low stage which has to do with lexical items. 'Options for graduation' defined by Martin & Rose (2003:43) include force (i.e. intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, swearing, metaphor) and focus (i.e. sharpen, soften).

Source is divided into two i.e. monogloss and heterogloss. Monogloss occurs when the evaluations come from the author while heterogloss allows other source to have roles in compiling the source (Martin & Rose, 2003:44). Due to its various source, heterogloss comes with three ways i.e. projecting source, modality and concession (Martin & Rose: 54). As mentioned by Martin & Rose (2003: 44-47) source which happens with direct quotation, general reporting of what people say and think or feel called projecting clause. Projection also happens within clauses where the responsibility is explicitly assigned to source. Furthermore, the occurrence of speech act indicates

projection. Furthermore, the use of scare quotes indicates that someone else's words are being used e.g. 'comfort women'.

Modality also has role in source in that it sets up 'a semantic space between yes and no' (Martin & Rose, 2003:48). The values of modality proposed by Halliday in Martin & White (2005:17) includes high, median and low. Moreover, the third aspect of source deals with counter-expectancy (or concessive) which represents the way the assessor 'tracks the reader's expectation' (Martin & Rose, 2003:51). Concessive is marked by counter expectative conjunctions such as *but, even if, suddenly, instead of, in facts*. Furthermore, continuatives also take account in this domain in that they show that 'something happens sooner or later, or persist longer than expected' (Martin & Rose, 2003:53).

3. Data analysis and discussion

3.1 Appraisal system

The findings of attitudes indicate the author's attitude which can be positive or negative, direct or implied. Furthermore, the findings of amplification (graduation) show how the authors emphasize their assessment while the findings of source play an important role in uncovering the source of the assessment whether the assessment is from authors' themselves or from others. It can be simply said that the analysis is aimed at revealing the negotiation of both news item authors' attitude toward certain subject matters. In addition, the negotiation of authors' attitude can be found in clauses, phrases and words. Furthermore, the analysis is divided into appraisal system's sub-categories.

3.1.1 Attitude

Both of the news sites' topic expose the response of the world to Hashimoto's controversial remarks related to the justification of sex slavery practice during

the World War II by Japanese soldiers. It is found that most of the attitudes found are negative, especially when the evaluation deals with Hashimoto, his remarks and their impacts and the responses from the particular institution and the feeling of the victims. The writer finds that the central topic of news items influences the use of attitude whether it is positive or negative.

Positive affect and negative affect found are from different source. Most of positive affects found in news.nationalpost.com (NP) while all negatives affects found in ca.reuters.com (R). The writer finds that most of affects used in both news sites are tended to the feelings of the objects (person or people) being written by the journalists rather than the feeling of the journalists themselves. It is different with Martin and Rose's analysis on Helena's narrative in which most of the feelings involved are owned by the author herself (Helena).

Positive affect is the expression of positive feeling (happiness, securities, satisfaction and inclination) which in the data are found in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com. Most of them explore the positive side of Hashimoto's feeling, that is, survival from the censure motion, Hashimoto and Yoshihide Suga's confidence in stating their remarks.

Positive affect found in news.national.com is in direct form while in ca.reuters.com is implied. The result shows that all positive direct affects are related to Hashimoto's survival and belief while the implied one related to the government confidence in stating its stance.

Affects found in the data are conveyed through direct affect that shows the way of expressing positive feelings directly. The result shows that all positive direct affects found in news.nationalpost.com. Positive direct affects found are the journalist's

evaluation toward the object being written (Hashimoto) and the expression of positive feeling represented in quotation from the actor himself (Hashimoto's own feeling) while the implied one is identified through the confirmation of the government's stance. The following is the example for positive affect.

- (1) Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments *survives* censure motion [NP 1]

The word *survive* is categorized into affect as 'process' since it has relation with process dealing with feeling. More precise, it is identified as affective behaving. The word *survive* has meaning that somebody still exists after facing difficult situation. It indicates the success of being in difficult situation. The word *survive* describes that somebody finally gets rid the problems through difficult times.

The word *survive* in data (1) is a part of clause concerning how Osaka Mayor faces censure motion toward his comments and then carry on. It means the author wants to show that Hashimoto is able to encounter protest (negative reaction) toward his action. It is a kind of positive feeling of Hashimoto for he is still standing after facing protest motion, a motion which is considered as something uncomfortable that somebody doesn't want to experience. Since it holds positive feeling from the author toward Hashimoto, it is grouped into positive affect.

The next aspects, judgment items, found in the data are positive implied personal judgment, negative direct and implied moral judgment. In addition, clauses conveying negative direct moral judgment dominate the findings. They deal with the topic that exposes Hashimoto's controversial comments about the justification of sex slavery practice in the World War II by Japan soldiers and the world's reaction in which the evaluation focuses on criticizing the moral aspects of Hashimoto's behaviour. In addition, the

assessment of human's character will be exposed in personal judgment, which can be direct or implied. On the other hand, the writer doesn't find direct positive personal judgment and negative personal judgment. Positive implied personal judgment found deals with Hashimoto's role in his party as shown in data (2) below.

(2) Hashimoto, also *co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party* [NP 7]

In (2) Hashimoto is described as *co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party* which shows the importance of his position in his organisation. Co-leader is the second-highest position in organisation since the first-highest position is held by the leader. Showing Hashimoto's position in his organisation which is the holder of the second-highest position is the way to show how important and influential he is in his party. Moreover, the level of his position as a co-leader indirectly describes that he has an authority, a leader who is known as representative of his party.

Moral judgment relates to evaluation of human's behaviour ethically. In other words, it deals with norms and legal. Actually, moral judgments involve positive and negative evaluation but in the data, only negative moral judgments are found. The way they are expressed is in two ways i.e. direct and implied.

Negative moral judgments found are direct and implied which are related to Hashimoto's attitude that thought to be inappropriate with some conventions. In National Post (news.nationalpost.com) clauses conveying direct negative moral judgment are marked by the presence of lexis *outspoken* which both of them are tended to appraise Hashimoto, Osaka Mayor, for his comments. On the other hand, in Reuters (ca.reuters.com) negative direct moral judgment occurs by the presence of lexis *slams* and '*offensive*'.

In both news items, there are also findings for implied negative moral judgments, which in news.nationalpost.com are marked by the occurrence of phrase *outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar* while in Reuters marked by *condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments, deplorable and a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions*.

The third aspect of attitude, the evaluation of things, includes positive and negative which found in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com. Clauses conveying appreciation found expose Osaka, Japan's wartime practice, Hashimoto's comments, political future and possible resignation.

The finding of negative appreciation dominates in the data. Negative appreciation found conveying evaluation toward Hashimoto's comments and his political future while positive appreciation appraise Osaka and parliamentary election. It indicates that two phenomena are contrasted: Osaka which is big, versus the mayor of Osaka with his comments that gain negative reaction from the world.

3.1.2 Amplification

The discussion of amplification (graduation) relates to grading or the degree of evaluation appraised by the author. Amplification found in the data tends to be scaled up when it deals with negative attitude. The analysis of evaluation is divided into two, that is, force and focus.

Analysis of force deals with scaling of evaluation, how gradable the evaluation is. It is distinguished based on the tools used to amplify the grading: intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, metaphor, swearing. Nevertheless, in the data is only found the first two. Metaphor and swearing are not found in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com. It is noted that amplifying

the attitude through intensifiers is more obvious than through attitudinal lexis as intensifiers can be identified from the grammatical while attitudinal lexis requires readers to understand the meaning scale of the lexis.

The finding of force in the data shows a tendency that a majority of negative evaluation is emphasized in both news items as both topics are related to world's reaction toward Hashimoto's controversial comments. Most of intensifiers in from news.nationalpost.com convey negative evaluations while attitudinal lexis in both news items conveys positive and negative evaluation.

Intensifiers are words that amplify the force of attitudes. It means the gradation of evaluation can be seen from particular wordings. The finding of intensifiers in the data shows the tendency that the majority of negative evaluations are scaled up, especially when related to Hashimoto (news.nationalpost.com). It is because the topic of both news items exposes the world's reaction toward Hashimoto's comments that thought to be controversial. Nevertheless, in ca.reuters.com is found one intensifier which intensifies the accurate numbers.

On the other hand, scaling up the positive evaluation is found to be related to Osaka (city in Japan whose mayor is Hashimoto). It is a phenomenon in news.nationalpost.com which contrasts Osaka, which is evaluated as positive, to Hashimoto, who is evaluated as negative. Intensifiers in news.nationalpost.com are in the form of comparison i.e. *earlier*, *second-largest*, *more than...*, and up scaling i.e. *largely* while in ca.reuters.com one intensifier conveying comparison is found, i.e. *as many as*. The following is the example.

- (3) The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a censure

motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments [NP 4]

In data (3) the evaluation is scaled up as *largest* is the highest level of comparison. *Largest* (superlative) is compared to *larger* (comparative) and *large* (positive). By stating it, the author emphasizes his evaluation, which, in this case Osaka that is appraised as second-largest city after Tokyo. This clarifies Osaka's position in Japan.

Attitudinal lexis is vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity. Attitudinal lexis found in the data is dominated by negative evaluation especially when related to Hashimoto. It relates to the topic of both news items exposing how the world reacts to Hashimoto's controversial comments. Since the topic exposed is negative so most evaluations appear is negative.

On the other hand, the finding of one attitudinal lexis conveying positive attitude, in this case, the degree of affect, exposes Hashimoto's firm belief that his remarks about the necessity of sex slaves in World War II by Japanese soldier is right. This implies that the journalist (NP) contrast between Hashimoto's belief about the rightness of his opinion while the world reacts against it (causing censure motion and slams). Some of the attitudinal lexis found in news.nationalpost.com set up in the same scale as ca.reuters.com.

Attitudinal lexis in news.nationalpost.com includes assessment toward things such as *uproar*, persons such as *comfort women* and feeling such as *believe*. Same as in news.nationalpost.com, ca.reuters.com has clauses conveying attitudinal lexis of the three aspects (things, human's characters and feelings).

Focus deals with sharpening and softening the experiential categories. Type of focus found in both news sites is sharpen while soften is found in Reuters. The

following is the analysis. The finding of sharpen dominates the focus while there's only one soften found in the data. Most of focus found is negative.

There is a data conveying soften which deals with exact number of victims. It indicates that the journalist blurs the accurate data and covering it by blurring it. In this case, soften has role in covering lack of accuracy, especially when dealing with exact numbers. The following is the explanation of the subcategories of focus, i.e sharpen and soften.

Sharpen found in clauses from both news site which has role in sharpening the evaluation are found. Sharpen found mostly deals with negative attitude that implies that both news item, which concerns with reaction toward Hashimoto's controversial comments, holds the emphasizing of negative evaluation. This is because the topic of the news item is negative so the negative attitude is emphasized. Besides emphasizing negative attitude, there is one case in which scare quotes is sharpened. It indicates that the responsibility assigning to unspecified source for giving evaluation is emphasized.

Soften found in the data indicates the blurring of exact number. The number of Asian women involved in wartime practice is something that countable. In the data, the exact number is softened by saying it in general, i.e *tens of thousands of Asian women*. The researcher presumes that the use of soften in that way allows the journalist to cover the lack of accurate data.

3.1.3 Source

The analysis of source includes source of evaluation coming from both simply the author (monogloss) and others than the author (heterogloss). The finding of clauses conveying monogloss is all from news.nationalpost.com while clauses conveying heterogloss found in both news items. Since the data is news item which

source (quotation) is an important part, heterogloss clauses dominate the findings.

The analysis of monogloss is to find the evaluation which comes from simply the authors. In the data clauses conveying monogloss are found in news.nationalpost.com, while in ca.reuters.com are not found. The evaluations come from the author himself since they are not quoted from other particular sources. Most of the monogloss clauses contain evaluation that criticises Hashimoto and his comments.

Heterogloss exposes the source of evaluation which comes from more than one source. The identification of the origin of the evaluation can be done by analyzing the quotation (projection), modality, which indicates the additional voice and concession which deals with tracking readers' expectation.

The findings of the sources of evaluation, either positive or negative, through projection and modality reveal the journalists' attitude that is careful in involving themselves in colouring the news. On the other hand, the finding of concession indicates that the journalists have involved in giving their evaluation. Moreover, journalists' involvement in the data can be seen from the concession. The modalities found in the data are found in the form of quotation (other than the journalist) and the projection is found coming from the central person of the news.

Projection indicates that the writer obtains source from other persons' quotation. Projection can be expressed in four ways i.e. projecting clauses, names for 'speech acts', projecting within clauses and scare quotes but in the data the researcher doesn't find the use of speech acts. Projections found come from the persons and institution involved in the news story. A case in point is that news.national.post.com whose headline

entitled “Osaka mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives censure motion” involves the central person in the projection, i.e. Hashimoto himself, Osaka local authority and military authorities in World War II era.

Another example is ca.reuters.com exposing the reaction of US toward Hashimoto’s comments which the projection involves the U.S. state department spokeswoman, Hashimoto, and the victim countries, i.e China and South Korea. The following is the explanation. Projection found are dominated by the presence of projecting clauses which indicates that the journalists obviously quote the statement from the source.

Projecting clauses, a subcategory of projection, is a way of quoting what exactly someone said and general reporting. Projecting clauses found are the sources from Hashimoto, in National Post and Reuters dominated by Hashimoto and the US spokeswoman. Moreover, general reporting dominates the findings in both news items, which is obtained source from Hashimoto.

Projecting clauses from Hashimoto found in news.nationalpost.com deals with his decision staying as a mayor, belief that his remarks are right, not asking for apologize for his statements, the necessity of comfort women, his consideration of Japan authority’s decision that time for allowing sex slavery practice while there is a projecting clause from Osaka governor about Hashimoto’s resignation. On the other hand, Reuters exposes quotation from the actor of the topic (the US) dealing with US’ comments and reporting Hashimoto’s comments that are condemned.

Projection within clauses indicates that the author, in this case, journalists explicitly assign the responsibility for giving statement to the sources. One of projection within clauses found in the data related to Hashimoto’s reason for justifying

sex slavery practice after considering Japan military authority’s decision for allowing the practice. Other findings of projection within clauses show that they presence in relation to a main opposition party’s concerns, Hashimoto’s hint, US’ condemnation, the victim countries’ views and the historians’ estimation. Moreover, projecting clauses are found to be recursive.

Another way showing projection is the using of scare quotes. By using scare quotes, the responsibility of giving comments is assigned to other than the author. The impact of using scare quotes is assign the responsibility for evaluation included in the highlighted terms to an alternative, unspecified but recoverable source. The appraiser’s evaluation looks as if the term is borrowed from others.

It is noted that in NP the responsibility taker for the scare quotes found in the data can be revealed by reading the whole news items although it doesn’t explicitly seen that the term being used is mentioned before and moves along the scale in the graduation.

Furthermore, the scare quote found in ca.reuters.com is the term that occurs later in direct quotation (projecting clauses) besides there is scare quote that doesn’t affiliate to another reference in the whole news item. The clauses conveying scare quotes are provided in the table below. Moreover, although the responsibility for using particular terms as scare quotes is usually assigned to unspecified source, reading the whole text will be useful in tracing the source of appraiser.

In both National Post and Reuters, modalities found are in the form of projection (others’ statements). It means modality found in both text comes from other than the journalists which indicates that the journalists don’t involve in colouring the text via modality. It represents that the journalists are careful in

either including or not including their opinion since the use of modality by writers is close to subjectivity. Modalities in news.nationalpost.com found are *would*, *must*, *could*, *have to*, *might* and lexis indicating obligatory i.e *necessary*.

Through concession, which involves concessive and continuative, the expectation created by the author is revealed. Concessive conjunction found is applied in contrasting between two contrary arguments. In particular case, it is used along with projection in which the journalist contrasts his interpretation of implication of a particular norm with the quotation from particular source about the possibility that the norm doesn't lead to the implication.

There are some cases when concessive conjunction is used in contrasting somebody's quotation (remarks) with his action. Furthermore, there is a concessive conjunction which explicitly counters people's expectation and the reality. In addition, concessive conjunction also used by journalist to connect the expectation he creates, which is his interpretation, with somebody's remarks. In this case, the journalist creates expectation stating his knowledge of particular norm and then countering it by exposing somebody's remarks that conveys contrary statement with the journalist's interpretation.

The findings of continuative show the logical relation addition *also* is applied in giving additional information about people whose statements are in charged. Besides, there is a use of continuative that exposes something happens earlier than expected. Based on those findings, it is noted that those two types of concession (concessive and continuative) are found in news.nationalpost.com while ca.reuters.com found to have one of concession type, that is, concessive. Furthermore, in the continuative aspect, addition logical relation *also* is used by the journalists to give additional information in

applying general quotation in the same sentence, also giving additional information about actor whose remark is quoted in the next sentence.

4. Conclusion

Based on analysis in the previous chapter the result shows that the genre of the text influence the way the appraiser uses appraisal. A case in point is the presence of attitude in that affect exposes the target's feeling, not the authors' feeling themselves. Moreover, the same goes with the judgments which generally convey tokens that allow the readers activate their mind into particular context (in news.nationalpost.com), and in particular case the judgments come from other than authors (in ca.reuters.com).

The same phenomenon happens with the use of source in which scare quotes are derived from projection (specified source). It is different with Martin and Rose's research in which the responsibility for evaluations in scare quotes in Helena's story (2003:47) is assigned to unspecified person or people. Furthermore, the presence of modality that is all occurs within quotation and general reporting shows that the journalists are careful in giving additional voice as the nature of news item is providing information and setting out objectivity. In the contrary, the presence of concession indicates additional voice of the journalists.

On the other hand, topic also influences the use of appraisal in both news items which can be seen in the use of graduation (amplification) and source. The topic of both news items, which relates to negative things, in this case, censure motion in news.nationalpost.com and The US' slam toward Hashimoto's comments in ca.reuters.com, shows that negative evaluation is emphasized in both news sites. The findings of source showing that the projection are dominated by the actors who become the topic i.e Hashimoto and

The US, and projecting within clause which contains supporting opinion from other than the central actors indicate that topic mainly influences the use of appraisal.

The present study deals with the application of appraisal system in news

items. It concerns with the use of appraisal items such as attitude, amplification and source. Since appraisal system relates to the use of negotiating attitude in discourse, it is recommended for further research to study the negotiating attitude evoked in news item.

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